PITTSBURGH.

Friday Morning, June 26.

As South-America affords, at this time, the most interesting subject for the speculation of the world, and as its inhabitants are engaged in a struggle, in which we must have our sympathies particularly concerned, we presume we shall be performing an office not unacceptable to many of our readers, in offering to them the following article, containing a slight sketch of the geography of that country. We are the more impelled to do this, as we conceive a greater degree of ignorance prevails with respect to this portion of the western continent, than of any part of Europe; and as the short notices of news from them, which are daily published, tend very much to confuse the mind of a common reader, who at one moment sees an article from Venezuela, and at the next glance, something from Chili meets his eye; by a natural operation of the mind the places are so perfectly associated, that the distance between them is entirely lost sight of. The geographies and charts themselves, published a few years back, do not assist in removing this confusion, as many changes have taken place lately, both in their divisions and governments. We have had recourse to some of the latest documents which have been published since the commencement of the revolution in that country, particularly to a small work written by a South American, in 1817, containing a well written outline of the revolution of South America; to this we refer our readers, as a tract well adapted to refresh the memory on the subject of the the operations in that country since the year 1810.

South-America was divided into colonial governments under the names of Viceroyalties and Captain-Generalships. Of the former there are four, viz:—New-Grenada or Sante Fe de Bogota, Peru, Rio de la Plata, and Brazil. Of the latter there are two, viz:—Venezuela and Chili. The northern portion of this vast country was formerly called Terra Firma; this name seems to have latterly been sunk in that of Venezuela and Grenada.

Venezuela, or as it is called in some good charts, Caraccas, lies along the eastern coast, and extends from the northern point of the continent to French and Dutch Guiana, a distance of 1150 miles; its breadth about 550 miles. It is bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the west by Grenada, on the north by the Caribbean Sea, and on the south by French and Dutch Guiana. It is divided into seven provinces, which in July 1811, formed a congress, and declared independence, under the name of the United Provinces of Caraccas, Cumana, Barinas, Margaritta, Guiana and Maracaybo. The principal towns, on and near the coast, are Porto Cabello, La Guira, Caraccas, Barcelona, Cumana, and Augostura, on the Oronoke. It has one great river called the Oronoke. The island of Trinidad lies off the coast of Cumana. The revolution is probably founded on better republican principles here and in Grenada, than in any other part of the country. The people seem to be more a party in the cause, and there is less of an aristocracy than exists farther to the south. It is very remarkable that the earthquake, (which happened on the 26th of March, 1812, and which destroyed 20,000 persons in Venezuela,) by the aid of religious prejudice, was made to operate seriously against the revolution. The priests seized upon it with avidity, and from the circumstance of its happening on holy Thursday, a day held in great veneration by the Catholics; and from its being the anniversary of the declaration of independence, they preached from the pulpit, that the revolution was condemned by the Almighty, and they denounced his wrath on all who favoured it. General Simon Bolivar, a native of Caraccas, is at the head of the military department. He is represented as a very exalted character, and of considerable talents. Morillo, if he be alive, commands the royalists. He is drawn as a cruel tyrant, but of military abilities. Venezuela lies to the north of the equator, but entirely under the torrid zone. Its populario is 800,000. Caraccas is the capital.

New-Grenada contains twenty two provinces. It lies on the Pacific Ocean, and extends from the northern point of South-America to Peru, a distance of about 1180 miles; its width is irregular; on its south line it runs two-thirds of the way across the continent. It is bounded on the east by Venezuela. It contains 900,000 square miles, and two millions and an half of inhabitants. The capital is Santa Fe de Bogota; it lies under the torrid zone, and extends to the south of the equator. Bolivar was appointed captain general of Venezuela and New-Grenada; but Carthagena, which we have included in this last province, but which has a junta of its own, refused to agree to the appointment. He may, however, be considered as having the chief military command of all the patriot forces north of the equator. The climate is very hot, subject to continual rains, and the northern part is extremely unhealthy. The soil is rich, and covered with perpetual verdure. There were formerly rich mines of gold in this province, but they are exhausted. Silver, copper, and iron mines have since been opened. The names of the provinces, composing this viceroyalty at present, are, Pamplona, Casanare, Tunga, Socorro, Mariquita, Cundinamarca, Antioquia, Popayan, Neyva, Choco, Carthagena, Rio Hacha, Santa Martha, Panama, Veraguas, Quito,* Quixos, Maymas, Guayaquil, Cuarca, Loxa and Jaen. The Istmus of Darien, which separates North and South-America, connects this province with Guatimala, the southern audiencia of old Mexico.

Peru joins New-Grenada on the south. As no revolutionary junta has yet been established in this province, it only comes within the scope of our present purpose to say, that it has interferred with the operations of Buenos Ayres, by sending forces to suppress the patriots. It is a delightful country, bounded on the east by Amazonia, which is probably included in Brazil; on the west by the Pacific Ocean; on the south by La Plata and Chili. Like Egypt it is said never to be visited by rains, but this deficiency is made up by an uncommon dew which falls every night, for the refreshment of vegetation. Many fabulous stories are told of this country. It is said that there is a river here whose waters are as red as blood. A very fine wool is taken from the Lama, a singular animal, and the northern part produces an excellent wine. The Jesuits bark is taken from a tree, which grows in the mountainous parts of Peru. This is the only place in South-America where quicksilver is found. Lima, the capital, is amazingly wealthy. When the viceroy, the duke de la Palada, made his entry into the city in 1682, the inhabitants to do him honour, caused the streets to be paved with ingots of silver, amounting to seventeen millions sterling. It is, however, subject to dreadful earthquakes.

The viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, or more correctly speaking, of La Plata, is supposed to be the finest climate in the world. It is composed of twenty provinces, bounded on the north by Peru and Brazils, on the west by Chili, on the south by Patagonia, and on the east by the south Atlantic Ocean. The provinces are divided into high and low. The former situated on the Andes, are Moxos, Chequitos, Apolobamba, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, La Paz, Cochabamba, Carangas, Misque, Paria, Charcas, Potosi,† and Atacama; the low provinces are, Parija, Salta, Paraguay, Tucuman, Cordova, Cuyo, Entrerios, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres. The population of these provinces is one million three hundred thousand persons. They are remarkably fertile, producing cotton, tobacco, and all the articles which are common to North-America, south of a line drawn through Richmond and Nashville. They are, however, contrary to the rule prevailing in South-America, deficient in timber. Cattle of all kinds are very abundant; a horse sells for two or three dollars, a bullock for the price of his hide. The great river Plate, like the Amazon and Nile, annually ovesflows its banks, and enriches the country.

The junta commenced at Buenos Ayres in 1810. San Martin, Artigas, and Rondeau, were appointed to the chief commands, to oppose the royalist forces from Montevideo on one side, and from Peru on the other. Several changes have taken place, and many factions have arisen in the course of the few years that this revolution has been in operation; a more despotic and aristocratic disposition has been evinced than appears in the north. In 1815 the congress appointed Puyrredon supreme director; he continued San Martin in the command against the royalists, on the side of Chili, and gave the command of the army against Peru to Belgrano. The congress, after the surrender of Montevideo to their forces under Artigas, announced the independence of the provinces of Rio de la Plata, in July 1816. Portugal has shewn some disposition to extend her territory as far as Rio Plata. Since the emigration of the royal family, the question has been frequently canvassed. Montevideo was taken possession of by the Portuguese in January 1817. They will probably be checked by a revolutionary spirit which is evinced in Brazil, and which broke out at Pernambuco fifteen months since.

Chili is bounded on the north by Peru, on the south by Patagonia, on the west by the Pacific, and the east by La Plata. The principal provinces are Gopinpo, Coquimbo, Guasco, Quillota, Aconcagua, Santiago, Melipilla, Valparaiso,§ Rancagua Talca, Chillan, Laxa, and Concepcion. Its population is 800,000, and Santiago the capital. Its climate and produce much the same as that of Peru, though it affords a greater variety.

The junta met in 1810. The usual scene of faction and intrigue took place until 1811, when the Carreras became the influential leaders. The viceroy of Peru availing himself of the discord, invaded Chili, and had considerable success at first, but soon after returned to Peru.—Carrera became unpopular, and was displaced by the junta, to make way for O'Higgins, who was made commander. The Carreras then raised a party to oppose O'Higgins's appointment, and a civil war commenced. The viceroy again attacked this province, and after various success, the whole captain generalship fell into the hands of the king's forces, 1814.

In 1817 San Martin was sent by Buenos Ayres against Chili, to prevent some anticipated offensive operations on the part of the Spaniards; he divided his forces into two bodies, one under O'Higgins, and the other under Soler; he attacked the royalists, and after a severe engagement defeated them, taking the captain general, Marco, prisoner. He assembled a congress, who, upon San Martin's declining the office, appointed O'Higgins supreme director.

The rest of South-America is comprehended in Patagonia, Brazil, and the Guianas. Patagonia includes all the southern part of the continent from Chili and La Plata; it is 1100 miles in length, and about 350 in breadth; the country is entirely unsettled except by the aborigines. The country is colder than in the same latitudes north of the equator.

Brazil is an immense country, embracing more than one third of South-America. It lies on the eastern coast, and extends 2500 miles in length, and in the widest part, including the unsettled parts of Amazonia, about the same in breadth. A revolution broke out in Pernambuco, but was soon checked. The Amazon or Maranon, the largest river in the world, runs through it, and empties into the Atlantic, under the equator.

Guiana lies to the north of Brazil, and is now owned by Venezuela, England, and Portugal. The part owned by the English was taken from the Dutch and French, under the names of Surrinam and Cayenne. We have heard of no political fermentation in these as yet.

* Quito was formerly included in Peru.

† Potosi, in all the geographies we have seen, is erroneously included in Peru.

§ This is the place where our frigate, the Essex, was so shamefully and cowardly attacked and taken by the Phœbe and Cherub.

When the sun darts his rays upon the drops which fall from a cloud, and when we are placed in such a situation that our backs are turned to the sun, and our faces to the cloud, we behold a rainbow. We may consider the drops of rain as small transparent globes, upon which the rays fall, are refracted and reflected. From this cause proceed the colours of the rainbow; they are seven in number, in the following order—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. The colours are lively in proportion as the cloud is black, and the rain copious.

To view this lovely bow, only as a phenomenon of nature, it is one of the most beautiful objects that fancy can conceive; it is certainly the highest finished picture that the Creator has presented to us. But when we reflect, that God has made use of this meteor, as the sign of an alliance which he has condescended to enter into with man, we have a subject for the most edifying speculation. We cannot have a rainbow, when it rains over the whole horizon. Whenever we perceive it then, we may conclude with certainty, that we shall not have another deluge, since in this case, the storm must be general. When the heavens are only partially overcast, it is a proof that the tempest will soon be dissipated.

In order to make a perfect rainbow, the sun must appear in an opposite direction, and the clouds must be dark.—This naturally leads us to reflections the most pious. Whenever the brilliant arch is painted on the cloud, how great does the majesty of Heaven appear, in all its works! how perfect HIS goodness for man! we see that HE yet remembers us.

Let mortals reverence that BEING who will observe the treaty he made with us, and who will perform HIS promises of mercy. HE has not yet destroyed the world, and HE will never again cover it with a flood. We have the rain in our face and the sun behind us; such is the image of our lives. Our cheeks are often bathed in tears but at the same time "the sun of righteousness shall arise, with healing in his wings."

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

We understand that a bill introduced into the select council, by Geo. Vaux, Esq. for the purpose of authorising a subscription of 25,000 dollars, on the part of the city, to the stock of the Schuylkill navigation company, has passed that body with only one dissenting voice.

Considering the improvement of this river as intimately interwoven with the vital interests of Philadelphia, we cannot too strongly express our approbation of this measure, and we trust that the advantages which are anticipated to the community and stockholders from the completion of the navigation, may stimulate us to exertions which will secure to this city the immense trade to the North and West of which Baltimore and New-York are now making every exertion to deprive us.—*Philad. Gaz.*

[Well done Mr. Vaux; well said Mr. Relf; but Philadelphia must go a little farther yet; this will do for a beginning.]

From London papers to the 7th of May, received at New-York, by the ship Draper, capt. Adams.

The Duke of Richelieu has presented to the Chamber of Peers, the Finance law, and that which relates to the liquidation of foreign claims upon France.—The latter was referred to the bureaux, but a special Committee was immediately appointed to report on the former.

The Duke of Wellington left Paris for London on the first of May. It is said independently of the deduction his grace was induced to make in the reclamations of the respective powers, he consented to annul that article of the treaty of 1815, by which it was stipulated that the interest should commence from the 22d March of that year. They now date from the 22d March 1818, and by that clause the Duke exonerates the French nation from the heavy burden of thirty two millions of livres.

A letter from St. Helena dated Feb. 28, says, "some altercation has taken place between Count Montholen and General Gorgaun. The latter called out the Count, but the former refused meeting the General. This dispute is not yet terminated. Gorgaun is, in consequence removed from Bonaparte's establishment to the opposite side of the island under the charge of Lieut. Jackson, of the Staff corps. The General will leave this shortly for Europe.

The annual duty paid by the country banks for stamps, &c. on notes under £5 is £350,000, and with the addition of notes of and under £5, it is £700,000 per annum.

The Hydrophobia has prevailed to an alarming degree in Liverpool. The Advertiser of the 9th of May says, "that it is reported that several persons have lately been obliged to be destroyed. We are informed on good authority that a child was smothered last week, in consequence of having been bitten by a mad dog; a horse and cow to which the disease had been communicated were shot."

Fifteen thousand children are educated in charity schools in Liverpool. Eight thousand under the patronage of the Church of England, and seven thousand by the dissenters.

GLASGOW, May 5.

The American Consul at Havre, after notifying that Messrs. Gallatin and Eustis, the commissioners sent to France, for the purpose of negociating a Commercial Treaty, had failed in obtaining their object, addressed a letter dated Havre, 1st December, 1817, to the president and members of the Chamber of Commerce, stating the serious charges that exist as to the duties on American ships and cargoes in France. He concludes thus:—"It must be obvious to you that there must be just grounds for dissatisfaction, and that they will, when known, tend greatly to injure the commerce of this place with the United States." The chamber of commerce gave no reply whatever; there was in consequence a public meeting held, at which the merchants passed several violent resolutions reflecting on the French government, and the great exaction imposed on the trade of America.

From the Boston Centinel of Saturday.

MORE SEA SERPENTS.—We can vouch for the intelligence and veracity of the medium through which we have received the following information, so interesting to the Naturalists of our country:—

Passengers just arrived from Eastport report, that a capt. Haggens, of Frenchman's Bay, arrived there a day or two before they left, who informs, that about 10 leagues S. S. W. of Monhegan he saw an object at the distance, as he supposed, of about a league, which had the appearance of a whale. As he drew nearer this animal suddenly rose with his head about five feet out of water, and came towards the vessel with astonishing velocity; he came immediately along side the vessel, so near that he could have reached him with an oar, and extended beyond the vessel considerably; the vessel is eighty feet in length. His head appeared about the size of his long boat, with a white spot on his breast, without fins and covered with a kind of shell, of quite a dark colour. He had several bunches on his head, and his motion was of an undulatory kind; his tail shaped like that of a whale; his body about the size of a grampus, say four feet diameter. He soon disappeared, and very soon he saw two others of the same description, but considerably smaller.—They came immediately before the vessel, and when within sixteen feet he fired upon one of them, when he immediately disappeared, with a motion so quick as to throw the water on board the vessel. This animal spouted the water downwards. His men were so much alarmed with the appearance of these animals that they ran upon the shrouds.

Capt. Haggens is represented as a man of perfect veracity, in whose testimony entire confidence may be placed. His deposition before a magistrate we understand will be taken, and forwarded from Eastport.

June 10, sch. Gen. Brewer.

From the Albany Daily Avertiser of Saturday.

CANAL LOAN.—The commissioners of the Canal fund have advertised that they will, until the 15th day of July next, receive sealed proposals for a loan to the state of $250,000; to be paid in two instalments—the first on the first day of August, and the second on the first day of October next. The rate of interest no to exceed six per cent per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal to be reimbursed at the pleasure of government, at any time after the first day of July, 1837. The interest to be paid at the Manhattan Bank in New-York, and at the State bank in this city.

Ships of the Line.—The Democratic Press of yesterday, announces that orders from the Navy Department had just been received in Philadelphia, "to lay down the keels of two seventy-fours."

The President of the United States having viewed Yorktown, St. Mary's, Clay Bank, and Williamsburgh, arrived at Norfolk in the U. S. Schooner *Nonsuch*, on Monday last. He was honored with federal salutes as he passed the batteries of Craney Island, Fort Norfolk, and Fort Nelson; and was received by the citizens of Norfolk with the testimonials of respect and attention due to the Chief Magistrate of the Union.

The Chehaw Indians estimate the property lost by the late attack on their town, at 8000 dollars. We understand that there will be a general meeting of the Creek Nation at Fort Mitchell on the 7th instant, for the purpose of investigating the late affair.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.

Arrived on Wednesday last the *Steam Boat* GEO. MADISON, 51 days from New-Orleans—consigned to *Jas. Berthoud & Son*—with a full cargo of groceries &c. and $250,000 in Specie; on board of which came several passengers from the *James Monroe*, that unfortunately struck a snag opposite Ozark Island and is now full of water, on shore, near the mouth of Arkansas, about 1-3 of her cargo saved, uninjured, and a probability of saving all the rest that will not perish from being wet—the engine and perhaps the boat also will be saved.

Fresh Teas, Coffee, etc.

YOUNG HYSON, Hyson Skin, Hyson, Imperial, } TEAS, of late Importations and superior quality.

Prime Green COFFEE, in barrels,

Mackarel, Shad and Herring, in bbls. & half bbls.

SPANISH SEGARS.

GERMAN LINEN, and an assortment of

German Goods,

BROAD CLOTH.

For sale at very low prices, by

GLASS & CO.

Wood, below Fourth street.

Pittsburgh, June 29. 3

New Establishment,

WIRE WEAVING, &c.

Townsend & Wickersham;

RESPECFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches in First street, two doors east of the Post Office

PITTSBURGH;

where they manufature *Boling and standing screens* for wheat, flaxseed, &c. all kinds of riddles; sieves; fire fenders; wove wire for malt kilns; rag-tables; spring-house and cellar windows, wire safes of the most approved kinds, together with all other articles in their line, which will be executed in a superior stile of workmanship, and of the best materials.

They hope from their knowledge and attention to business to receive a share of public patronage.

T. & W. respectfully invite merchants and others to call and examine their work, which it is presumed they will find it their interest to do.

June 29. 7tlaw

Drug Establishment

FOR SALE.

THE precarious state of my health determines me to offer my DRUG ESTABLISHMENT for sale: or I would form a partnership in that line with a man who is qualified and willing to take charge of such an establishment.—The whole of my stock has been purchased within the last 14 months and comprizes a general assortment.

Communications, post paid, will be promptly attended to.

D. WILSON.

Louisville, June 26.

Stray.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber living in Robinson township, one mile below Chartiers creek, on the Ohio river, a Black MARE, about 14 hands high, white in her face, her two hind feet white, and part of the off fore foot; supposed to be about 8 or 9 years old. The owner is desired to prove property pay damages and take her away.

JOSEPH WILSON.

June 26.

Hogs Bristles.

I WILL give from *thirty* to *sixty cents* per lb. cash for country Bristles, at my Brush Manufactory, in Wood street, between Fourth street and Diamond Alley. Farmers and country merchants are requested to pay attention to the above.

GEO. BEALE.

N. B. Scalding the bristles is no detriment to them whatever.

June 26. 6m

CASH FOR

RYE.

FIFTY SIX Cents cash will be given for good merchantable RYE, at the Pittsburgh Steam-Mill.

June 26.

WIRTS'

Life of Patrick Henry,

SECOND EDITION,

JUST RECEIVED BY

R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN,

Who have lately published their CATALOGUE which may be had gratis at their store.

Original.

TO THE SNOW DROP.*

§Thou who to heaven lifting thy golden brow,
Ey'st, unabash'd th' glorious orb of day,
I praise thee not; I hate th' unblushing front!
But ever let me tell your humble worth,
Ye simple snow drops—firstlings of the year!
Fairest of flowers! sweet harbingers of spring
How meekly do you hang your silv'ry heads,
Like maidens coyly stealing from the view;
Even so upon the ground, her modest eye,
That fears to meet the irreverent gaze of man,
Beauty unconscious, bends; and so more pure
Than are your snow white forms, Maria strives,
To hide those charms, how matchless! from the world.

MONTARGIS.

* *A pretty white flower.*
§ *The Heliotrope, a Sunflower.*

From the "Olio" of a desultory' Reader

The following account of the hospitality of the Elauts, is extracted from Moriers "Journey through Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor.

"We travelled an hour and a half, in one of the clearest and most beautiful mornings that the heavens ever produced; and passing on our left the two villages of Dizzeh and Kizzil-Dizzeh, we came to an opening of a small plain, covered with the black tents and cattle of the Elauts. Here also we had a view of Mount Ararat; the clouds no longer rested on its summit, but circled round it below. We went to the largest tent in the plain, and there enjoyed an opportunity of learning that the hospitality of these people is not exaggerated. As soon as it was announced at the tent that strangers were coming, every thing was in motion: some carried their horses to the best pastures, others spread carpets for us; one was dispatched to the flock to bring a fat lamb; the women immediately made a preparation for cooking, and we had not sat long before two large dishes of stewed lamb, with several basins of *Vaourt*, were placed before us. The senior of the tribe, an old man (by his own account, indeed, more than 85 years of age,) dressed in his best clothes, came out to us, and welcomed us to his tent, with such kindness, yet with such respect, that his sincerity could not be mistaken. He was still full of activity and fire, although he had lost all his teeth, and his beard was as white as the snow on the venerable mountain near his tent. The simplicity of his manners, and the interesting scenery around, reminded me, in the strongest colours, of the life of the Patriarchs, and more immediately of Him, whose history is inseparable from the mountains of Ararat. Nothing indeed could accord better with the spot, than the figure of our ancient host. His people were a part of the tribe of Jelalee, and their principal seat was Brivan, but ranged through the country,

"And pastur'd on from verdant stage to stage,
Where fields and fountains fresh could best engage.
Toil was not then: of nothing took they heed;
But with wild beasts the sylvan war to wage,
And o'er vast plains their herds and flocks to feed;
Blest sons of nature they! true golden age indeed."

Castle of Indolence.

THE COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED in conformity with the act of assembly providing for the erection of a State Penitentiary, near the town of Allegheny, will receive proposals, until the first day of July next, for furnishing the building materials herein after specified, viz:

Building stone, by the perch, to be delivered on the scite, at a place to be designated by the Commissioners.

Stone adapted for hammer dressed, range work, by the perch, to be delivered as before mentioned.

Lime by the bushel, to be delivered in lime houses, to be constructed by the Commissioners for that purpose.

River sand by the bushel, to be delivered near the lime houses.

Twenty inch, white pine joint shingles, by the thousand.

One and one quarter inch pine boards, 16 and 12 feet long, by the hundred feet.

Oak scantling, four by five inches, by the hundred feet running measure.

The shingles, boards and scantling to be delivered near the scite, at such places as shall be designated by the Commissioners.

Brick, by the thousand to be delivered as aforesaid.

Proposals, will also be received for hammer dressed, and plain mason work, by the perch, and for brick work, by the thousand, the workmen furnishing their own attendants.

All materials for scaffolding, will be supplied by the Commissioners.

Persons offering proposals, will name their securities for the performance of their contracts; also the amount of materials to be furnished and the times of delivery.

Proposals will be sealed and addressed to

MAGNUS M. MURRAY,
Clerk of the Commissioners.

Pittsburgh, May 26th 1818. 2awt1stJy.

Kilgore & Taylor,
Commission Merchants,
CINCINNATI, (OHIO.)

HAVE a large & convenient WARE-HOUSE, on Front near Main street—where they transact business on COMMISSION, generally.

May 5, 1818.

William W. Howell, & Co.

No. 167, MARKET STREET, PHIADELPHIA

Have just received by the ships Jane and Dido from Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware & Cutlery,

which they offer for sale for *Cash* or on liberal credit.

Philaelphia, March 12, 1818.——2awtf

Fresh Spring Goods.

FRANCIS M'BEAIN,

INFORMS his customers and the public in general, that he has removed his store from the corner of Second and Ferry streets, to the store lately occupied by Messrs. Doran, M'Cabe & Co. corner of Fourth and Market streets; where he is now opening-

A very large and general assortment of

GOODS,

OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION:

BROAD CLOTHS;

Blue, Black, Brown, mixed, drab, and superfine

CASSIMERES;

Blue, black, brown, drab and mixed Coburgh; velveteens and cords; Marseilles vesting; mock ditto, silk and striped ditto, swansdown ditto domestic plaids, stripes, shirtings, and chambrays; platillas and brown holland; 4-4 and 6-4 ginghams, silk, striped ditto; dress and undress calicoes; rich furniture ditto; bombazetts, all colors and qualities; British and India mull muslins; jaconet and cambric ditto; lenos, plain, figured, ribbed, veined, seeded and spotted; patent net muslins; 4-4 and 6-4 cotton checks; linnen ditto; blue and yellow nankeens; Irish linnens; cravats, barred, seeded and striped; ladies' silk, cotton and worsted hose; men's half do.; black and colored silk handkerchiefs; French and Canton crapes; Damask, Levantine, fancy and imitation shawls; plain and figured ribbons; dress silks; linnen cambrics; silk and kid gloves; chenille cords; hat bands and beads; galloons; ladies purses, with and without clasps,

A large assortment of

Silk, Satin, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets,

Ladies' Kid and Morrocco shoes,
Mens' coarse and fine do.

HARDWARE.

Waldron's grass and cradle SCYTHES and *SICKLES*:

Table knives and forks; one and two bladed pocket knives; buchers' knives and steels; razors, sheep shears, scissors, two foot rules, gun flints, fish hooks, lead pencils, spectacles and cases, button rings, hooks and eyes, pearl moulds, coat and vest buttons, iron tea spoons, table do polished steel snuffers, cork screws, brass locks. butt hinges, handsaws, German and cast steel, steelyards, curry combs, German scythe stones, Crumb creek ditto, blister steel, Millington do. with many articles too tedious to mention.

A large and general assortment of

QUEENSWARE, CHINA, &c. &c.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon,

Country & imported Sugar.

Pittsburgh, May 9, 1818.——3t

N. B. F. M'BEAIN, wishes to inform is country customers, that he has opened a STORE in Frankford, Beaver county, Hanover township, 26 miles from Pittsburgh, on the road between Georgetown and the Cross Roads; where he intends to keep a complete assortment of the above articles.

Grand State Lottery,

SIXTH CLASS.

SOLOMON ALLEN,
MANAGER.

10 Prizes of 10,000, and 100 of 1000,
EQUAL TO
$200,000

SCHEME.

10	Prizes of	10,000	is	100,000
100	ditto . . .	1,000	is	100,000
1	ditto . . .	50,000	is	50,000
1	ditto . . .	20,000	is	20,000
4	ditto . . .	5,000	is	20,000
36	ditto . . .	500	is	18,000
200	ditto . . .	100	is	20,000
5000	ditto . . .	40	is	200,000
5352	Prizes			
10648	Blanks			$528,000

Less than two Blanks to a prize.

Stationary Prizes.

First drawn Number,			1st day	$10,000
do.	do.	do.	2d do.	5,000
do.	do.	do.	3d do.	10,000
do.	do.	do.	4th do.	5,000
do.	do.	do.	5th do.	10,000
do.	do.	do.	6th do.	5,000
do.	do.	do,	7th do.	10,000
do.	do.	do.	8th do.	5,000
do.	do.	do.	9th do.	20,000
5 first drawn numbers 10th day, each				10,000
6th drawn number 10th day				50,000

COMMISSIONERS.

George Latimer,
Isaac Worrell,
Thomas Leiper,
John Connelly, and
Andrew Bayard, Esq.

One great advantage this Scheme has over others, is, that for the WHOLE of the drawing, tickets maybe held without any chance of losing, and affords a great chance to gain, as the whole of the Prizes will be drawn before a Blank appears.

The drawing will probably commence in September.

The Prizes only will be drawn in this Lottery...., consequently it will be completed in

TEN DAYS DRAWING.

All prizes payable Sixty days after the drawing, subject to 15 per cent discount.

Whole Tickets $35 | Halves $17 50 | Quarters $8 75 | Eights $4 50 | Sixteenths $2 25.

FOR SALE AT

ALLENS'

LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE,
Corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JANUARY, WINANS & JANUARY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to *Samuel January, Senr. & Co.* by whom the Storage and Commission business will be transacted in future.

Those having claims against said firm will apply as above.

SAMUEL JANUARY, *Senr.*
MATTHIAS WINANS,
SAMUEL A. JANUARY.

Maysville, April 18, 1818.——tf

INFORMATION WANTED.

GEORGE FOSSE EHLER requests information of his wife GERTROUT, who arrived with him in Philadelphia, in August last, and there engaged with a western merchant to serve him one year for transporting himself and family to the western country, but being taken dangerously ill of a fever at Loudon, Franklin county, Penn.—his wife and three children proceeded on with the waggons. At this place he was confined by sickness for three months, and has ever since been engaged in discharging the heavy expences incurred by it. But not being in possession of the name or place of residence of the merchants, other than, that he lived 300 miles below Pittsburgh, in the state of Ohio, he particularly requests the merchant to send him the requisite information by directing a letter to him at Pittsburgh, Pa. Feb. 18.

Samuel Shannon & Co.

HAVE received a large and general assortment of

SHOES

Which they now offer for sale Wholesale and Retail, on moderate terms at their store,

In Market, between Fourth street and the Diamond,

CONSISTING OF

Mens' Boots and Morocco Shoes,
Mens' Fine and Coarse Ditto,
Boys' ditto ditto ditto,
Womens' Leather & Common Morocco ditto,
Ladies' Fashionable Morocco, heel'd & Munroe ditto,
Womens's trimmed Slippers, etc.
Ladies Leather Boots and Cordevan shoes and slippers,
Misses col'd and black Morocco, Kid and Leather shoes and slippers,
Childrens' Morocco and Leather boots and shoes,
Boots and Shoes made to order.

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——1awtf

FOR SALE BY
Armstrong & Ewing.

At their Wholesale Grocery Store.

Wood street, between First and Second.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin	Teas of the first quality & latest importations.	Keg best Brimstone, Spanish Cigars, Kentucky Tobacco, Figs in Drums, Best Sallad Oil, Fresh Lemons, Soft shel'd Almonds, Mustard, Starch, Sugar Candy, Rice, &c.
First & Second quality Green Coffee,		
Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugar,		
Chocolate,		
Spanish Indigo,		
Madder, Copperas, Alum,		
Rice & ground Ginger, Pepper, Alspice,		
Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon,		
Box Raisins, best muscatell,		
L. P. Madeira, do. Teneriffe, Sherry, & Port	Wines of first quality.	
Cog. Brandy, 4th proof		
Jamaica Spirits, do.		
Holland Gin,		
Whiskey.		

With a general assortment of articles in the above line, which will be disposed of on the lowest terms for cash or approved acceptances.

FOR SALE,

A large and valuable *PLANTATION*, within two miles of the city of Pittsburgh. Land in Ohio, Kentucky, or Virginia, will be taken in exchange. Enquire of the printer.

June 16.

TO LET

That commodious two story brick House,

SITUATE on the corner of Front and Ferry streets, lately accupied by John I Scull.

Possession given immediately—Apply to

ROBERT SIMPSON.

June 12.

Baltimore
NEW MASONIC HALL
LOTTERY.

Commenced drawing the 30th of May.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	PRIZE	of	50,000
1	Prize	of	25,000
1	Prize	of	20,000
1	Prize	of	10,000
2	Prizes	of	5,000
10	Prizes	of	1,000
20	Prizes	of	500
75	Prizes	of	100
150	Prizes	of	50
6000	Prizes	of	25
6261	Prizes		
8739	Blanks		

15000 Tickets only.

Not one and a half Blanks to a Prize.

This shceme presents more flattering advantages to the purchasers of tickets, than any other which has hitherto been offered to the public.

PRESENT PRICE OF
Tickets $25, and Shares in proportion.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT

J. TOWNES'

Lottery and Exchange Office, corner o Third and Wood streets, Pittsburgh,

☞ Prize tickets and foreign bank notes taken in payment.

June 12. 6

Lost,

ON Monday evening last, a couple of GOLD SEALS attatched to a piece of GOLD CHAIN. Any person leaving information of them shall receive a reward of five dollars.

May 12, 1818.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN KERR, innkeeper, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make payment in one month from this date, otherwise their accounts will be be put into the hands of Alderman Lowrie, for collection; and all those having demands against said estate are requested to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

MARY KERR, *Administratrix.*
GEORGE ANSHUTZ, Jr. *Adm'r.*

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1818.

FRESH GOODS.

T. & G. ALGEO,

At their old stand, in Market, between Second and Third streets,

NEXT DOOR TO THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

Have just received a very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they will sell at the most reduced prices, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, for Cash or country produce—Likewise—a great variety of

New Music,

By the celebrated Philips, and others,

ALSO, a choice sellection of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Clarionets, Spanish Guitars, Violins and Bows, Flutes and Flageoletts, Fifes, Bassoons, Horsemen's Trumpets, Tamborines, and Clarionet mouth pieces, together with music Paper, Piano Wire, Guitar Strings, Bass Violin and Violin Strings of the best quality.—ALSO,

A general assortment of genuine

GARDEN SEEDS.

TAKE NOTICE—As numerous accounts have remained open for a number of years on the books of the subscribers—Those who are indebted for a longer term than four months, are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given.

Pittsburgh, May8, 1818.——1eow8t

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING IN CINCINNATI,

A New Weekly Paper.

The growing wealth and increasing population of the city of Cincinnati, and the thriving state of its commercial interests, have led the subscribers into a belief that an additional Weekly Newspaper would be liberally patronized by her citizens. At the suggestion, therefore, of several of their friends, they have some time since procured the requisite materials for such an establishment, and now solicit the attention of the inhabitants of the place, and those of the surrounding country, to a

PROSPECTUS OF THE

INQUISITOR
AND
Cincinnati Advertiser:

Which it is proposed to publish as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained.

PREPARATORY to the issuing of a public journal, it has been usual with the editors to give an outline of their contemplated plan, and to make an avowal of such of their sentiments and opinions as should characterize their editorial labours.

At a former period, when party contention maintained an ascendency, it seemed a necessary condition that any person assuming the direction of a press, should attach himself to some political sect, and subscribe to its doctrines, whether they all had a foundation in truth or not. Happily, those days have passed away: party dissension have nearly subsided: and the people have united together in supporting our invaluable republican institutions. Deriving a salutary influence from this spirit of conciliation, the editors are at once free to declare themselves AMERICANS in principle; and lovers of TRUTH—of LIBERTY—and of EQUAL RIGHTS, On these foundations they intend to erect the superstructure of the "Inquisitor."

A free press has been justly considered by all wise men, as the great bulwark of liberty: the sentiment cannot be too highly cherished in the breasts of freemen. Under a conviction, however, that this freedom should have certain bounds and limits, to render it salutary, the conductors of the *Inquisitor* shall ever be slow to enter into personal controversy, or to engage in violent or passionate discussions; because they consider that the welfare of the country will always be better consulted by a rational and deliberate examination of public affairs.

In a time of universal peace and tranquility, like the present, when little is passing abroad to arrest the attention, no subjects can be of more importance to the community than those which relate to our domestic concerns. A considerable portion of this paper, therefore, will be devoted to the dissemination of useful intelligence more immediately connected with the Agriculture—Manufactures—Commerce—& internal improvements of our country.

During the session of the national and state legislatures, it shall be their care to report, as far as practicable, the proceedings of these respective bodies; and they will also endeavour to preserve in their columns, such official documents as shall transpire from our general government, in her foreign relations. With regard to foreign news: when any occurrences of moment shall take place in Europe, it will frequently be in the power of the editors to gain authentic and early intelligence, through the medium o a direct correspondence with London. This advantage, with the aid of the most popular newspapers published in our large commercial cities, will ensure to the reader the utmost accuracy in this department.

Finally: it shall be a chief endeavour of the conductors of this paper to advance the cause of science—of the arts—of our native literature, and belleslettres; and to render their journal interesting and generally useful to the people of the West.

With this brief exposition of their scheme, the editors now submit their proposals to the public; resting on a hope that the undertaking will not be deemed unworthy of encouragement.

THOMAS PENNEY,
EDWARD B. COOKE.

CONDITIONS.

The "Inquisitor" will be printed weekly, on a large super-royal sheet, and an entire new type, at *Three Dollars and Fifty Cents*, per annum—payable in ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the same terms as by the other Cincinnati papers, viz. 12 lines or under, *one dollar* for three insertions; each continuance *twenty-five cents*. Longer advertisements in the same proportion. A liberal deduction from these prices will be made to merchants and others, who may wish to advertise by the year.

Cincinnati, (Ohio,) April, 1818.

☞ Subscriptions to the "INQUISITOR" will be received at the store of R. Patterson & Lambdin, Pittsburgh.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court house in the city of Pittsburgh on Monday, the 29th day of June inst. at two o'clock P. M. All the right, title, interest, claim and demand of James Jelly, of in and to two contiguous lots or pieces of ground situate in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, in Pitttownship, being the two lots marked in James Adams's plan of the said Liberties No. 40 and 41, bounded by Factory street, by Spring alley by lot No. 39 and by Liberty street, containing together one hundred feet square, be the same more or less, on which is erected a large three story brick building, now occupied as a cotton factory—also of, in and to two other certain contiguous lots or pieces of ground situate in the said Northern Liberties, marked in the plan aforesaid No. 18 and 19, fronting on the Turnpike road, and bounded by said road, by lot No. 20, by Factory street and by Spring alley, containing together one hundred feet square, be the same more or less, on which is erected a small frame house. Also, of, in and to the following described part of lot No. 409, in the city of Pittsburgh, that is to say, fronting on Wood street forty seven feet, more or less, ext ending back about sixty feet, and at the distance of about ninety feet from Fifth street, on which is erected a two story brick house, under and subject to a yearly ground rent of two dollars per foot.—Also, of, in and to the following described part of lot No. 409, in the city of Pittsburgh, situate at the corner of Wood and Fifth streets, containing in front on Wood street ninety feet and nine inches, and on Fifth street sixty feet, be the same more or less, on which is erected a large two story frame house, a small frame storehouse, and a frame stable, under and subject to a yearly ground rent of $181 50---and also, of, in to two other certain contiguous lots or pieces of ground, situate in the said Northern Liberties, marked in James Adams's plan thereof, No. 76 and 77, fronting on Liberty street, and bounded by Liberty street, by lot No. 78 and by Quarry and Factory streets, containing together in front or breadth one hundred feet, and in length one hundred feet, be the same more or less, on which is erected a small frame house. The whole of the above mentioned property seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Jelly, at the suits of Chapron and Frany, Hanson Waters, Lemuel Ludden, Thorp, Sidle & co. Francis Boyle, A. J, Lewis & co. Martin Pequil, Harris and Donaldson, Thomas Shipley and others.

Also, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the same Court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title and interest of Mary Park, of, in and to sixty acres of land be the same more or less with the appurtenances, situate in Ross township, in the county of Allegheny, about one mile from Pittsburgh, on the bank of the Ohio river, adjoining lands of George Robinson, George Leightenberger and others, of which her late husband John Park died seized, and she entitled to dower therein. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Mary Park, at the suit of George W. Jones.

And also, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the same Court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of John Veneman, of, in and to lot No. 51, in the town of Birmingham, in St. Clair township, in the county aforesaid, fronting on Denman and Nevill streets, containing in breadth 60 and in length 95 feet, be the same more or less, on which is erected a two story frame house and stable;—subject to a yearly rent (jointly with lot No. 50) of $55. Seized & taken in execution as the property of the said John Veneman, at the suit of John and Robert Griffith, and to be sold by

L. STEWART, *Shff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Pittsburgh, June 16th, 1818.

Half Cent Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Thursday the 26th ult, a bound boy, named James M'Combs, about 13 years of age, brown hair, tolerable stout built, generally substitutes the word *what* for *that*. The above reward, but no charges will be given for his apprehension—all persons are cautioned against harbouring said boy, as I am determined to punish as far as the law directs.

JOHN M'DONNELL.

Pittsburgh, *June* 16.

Cincinnati
LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscribers, under the firm of JESSE EMBREE & Co. have opened in Cincinnati, (Ohio) an office for the purchase and sale of land, and of general land intelligence, in which they have taken measures to concenter, not only all the district plots of United States' lands in the Western country, with a considerable part of the field notes, which describe the quality and soil, but such other topographical information as considerable personal observation, and an extensive correspondence have placed within their reach—They have also established agencies in the different sections of this country, and consequently will be able to answer the enquiries and execute the orders of their patrons with the greatest possible dispatch.—As it is the intention of the proprietors to render this institution both permanent and useful it is scarcely necessary to add, that no exertion shall be wanting on their part to merit the confidence and patronage of those who may wish to make use of their services in the line of their business.—They will transact on commission, or for a reasonable compensation, all kinds of negociation connected with the soil; such as purchasing of individuals or in the offices of the United States, paying taxes, &c. and will act as agents in all landed concerns. They keep a register, in which is entered for the perusal of enquirers, the description of all real property placed under their care for sale, and as they have now a great variety on hand, purchasers can have an extensive choice. Selecting and entering Congress Lands will constitute an important item in their business, and in this way they expect to be most useful to their friends at a distance. Letters addressed in the name of the firm, (post paid) to this place, will receive the most prompt attention.

☞ Reference, in Pittsburgh, to CROMWELL & DOBBIN, and JAMES ADAMS.

JESSE EMBREE,
M. T. WILLIAMS,
DAVID PEARCE.

Feb. 17, 1818——m6.

Teams Wanted.

WANTED, a number of Teams to haul Iron from the Juniata Iron Works to Pittsburgh, for which 70 dollars per ton carriage will be given.—Apply at the *Rolling Mill.*

Pittsburgh, June 11, 1818.